INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DEPT.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/GC/SIL/R.2
4 February 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twenty-seventh session
June 1980
Agenda item 6 (b)

Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SIERRA LEONE

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Sierra Leone for the period 1979-1981

Contents

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	2
II.	DURATION, TIME-FRAME AND ANTICIPATED RESOURCES	3 - 4
III.	DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES	4 - 6
IV.	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND UNDP ASSISTANCE	6 - 16
	A. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	6 - 8
	B. AGRICULTURE	8 - 10
	C. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	10 - 11
	D. ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES	11 - 13
	E. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	13 - 14
	F. TOURISM	14 - 15
	G. EDUCATION	15 - 16
V.	RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERCOUNTRY AND GLOBAL LEVEL	16 - 17
VI.	SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME	17 - 18

ANNEXES

I FINANCIAL SUMMARY
II 1979-1981 BY PROJECT SECTORS
III ASSISTANCE FROM ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEMS OTHER THAN UNDP/IPF
IV DISTRIBUTION OF IPF RESOURCES ACCORDING TO ACC CLASSIFICATION

EMBARGO:

NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL FORMALLY APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

80-03044

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
APR 7 1980
LIBRARY

BASIC DATA

Political status:	Independent since April 1961. Member of the Commonwealth		
Land area:	72,325Km^2		
Population:	3.2 million (1979 projection) Rate of growth: 2.5 per cent annum Density: 44 per sq.km. (land area)		
National income:	GNP at market prices (1977-1978): US$762.6 million GNP per capita (1977) US$190 (1975-1977 basis)		
Pubiic finance:		Le million	US$ million*
(1977-1978)	Current revenue	160.7	152.7
	Current expenditure	116.9	111.1
	Development expenditure	53.7	51.0
	Externally financed Development expenditure	36.7	34.9
External trade:			US$ million
(1978)	Exports of goods		185.7
	Imports of goods		279.6
	Resource gap		- 93.9
Main exports:	Diamonds		78.7
1976-1978	Coffee		20.7
Average	Cocoa		17.0
	Palm kernels		10.2
	Bauxite		8.0

* Based on the 1978 Rate of Exchange: US$1.00 = Le.1.05; Le.1.00 = US0.95

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Due to an already heavily committed programme at the outset of the second IPF cycle, a formal country programme document was not drawn up for 1977-1981. Now, as a result of a two-year extension of the National Development Plan until mid-1981, coinciding closely with the IPF cycle, it has been considered useful to establish an interim country programme for the purpose of identifying a schedule of projects, activities and IPF commitments for the period 1979-1981 directed towards the National Plan.

2. The country programming exercise for the 1979-1981 country programme consisted of a series of meetings between the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning, the relevant technical ministries, the Agency representatives based in Freetown and the UNDP office. Priority areas for new assistance within available resources for the remainder of the IPF cycle were identified by the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning on the basis of the priorities established by the National Development Plan (1974/75 - 1980/81) and of the Government's Public Investment Programme (1979/80 - 1980/81) which is designed as a bridge between the first National Development Plan and the second which is scheduled for 1981/82 to 1985/86.

3. In view of the shortness of the programming period and the level of resources remaining, no in-depth sectoral studies nor Agency sectoral missions were undertaken during the country programming exercise. However, several Agency missions were fielded for project identification, including reviews of statistical requirements and fiscal management for development planning, rural water supply, fertilizer marketing and of the meteorological service. Furthermore, general technical assistance requirements for the country programming period were reviewed by the Government and UNDP with the local representatives of donor agencies and took into account assistance from non-United Nations sources. The Public Investment Programme provides a comprehensive identification of capital assistance requirements which have implications for technical assistance.

II. DURATION, TIME FRAME AND ANTICIPATED RESOURCES

4. The interim country programme runs from January 1979 to December 1981 and will be followed by the third country programme which should coincide closely with the Second Five Year National Development Plan (July 1981 - June 1986). Several of the projects identified in the interim country programme will extend into the third country programme period.

5. The reasons for submitting a three-year country programme are as follows: The first Sierra Leone country programme covered the years 1973 - 1976. The last year of the programming period was disrupted by the UNDP liquidity crisis and in agreement with the Government it was decided at that time to concentrate assistance on six on-going projects, all of which had been identified and included in the first country programme. Until 1978, these six projects absorbed virtually the whole of the IPF resources available under the annual ceilings. It was therefore initially agreed that there was no need to undertake a further country programme exercise during that period as there were virtually no funds available for new projects. It was also recommended at that time that the second country programme

be delayed so that it might coincide with Sierra Leone's second Five Year Development Plan which was then expected to start in July 1979.

6. In early 1979, however, it emerged that the second Five Year National Development Plan would not start until July 1981. In view of this and as funds are available for new projects from 1979 onwards, it was decided to process a three-year interim country programme to cover the period January 1979 to December 1981. Total available funds for the country programme period are $9,316,000. In view of the relatively short duration of the country programme period, virtually the whole of this amount has been programmed. No cost sharing arrangements nor trust fund projects administered by UNDP are anticipated during the second country programme period.

III. DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES

7. The Republic of Sierra Leone has an area of 27,925 square miles (72,325km^2) and a population of 3.2 million (1979 projection) of whom 75 per cent are directly dependent on agriculture. GNP per capita is $190 (1977) and Sierra Leone is classified as a most seriously affected country. The climate is tropical with rainfall of approximately 100 inches (2,540 mm.) over most of the country.

8. Sierra Leone embarked on comprehensive and co-ordinated development planning in the mid 1970s. The first National Development Plan was drafted with the assistance of a large scale UNDP/United Nations project in Development Planning and was to run initially from July 1974 to June 1979 but has now been extended to June 1981. The aims of the first Plan remain unchanged during the extension (which is also covered by the current Public Investment Programme period) and have provided the guidelines for the interim country programme.

9. The strategy and objectives of the Plan may be summarized as aiming both to maximize the rate of economic and social progress during the Plan period and to create the basis for more rapid and self-sustained growth in the longer term. The Plan recognizes the need to maintain a balance between the economic and social components of the development process while expanding the education and social service sectors as far as possible without jeopardizing investment in the productive areas of the economy. An important objective of the Plan is to bring the development process to the rural areas and to reduce the disparity in living standards between the capital of Freetown and the provinces. One strategy chosen to achieve this objective is to induce the population to mobilize its energies and resources to the fullest extent in the interest of a higher living standard and increased prosperity for the country. In this context self-help projects are strongly encouraged.

10. The Plan aims to promote a mixed economy with appropriate balance and co-operation between the private and public sectors. The public sector will assume a dominant role in key areas where private initiative and capital are not available in sufficient quantity.

11. Sierra Leone is primarily an agricultural country but relies for 65 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings on mining, mainly of diamonds. As the diamond

resources are declining the Government has placed highest priority on the development of agriculture with two specific objectives: (a) achieving self sufficiency in the main crop, rice, which is the staple food; and (b) expanding production of export crops which include cocoa, coffee, oil palm kernels, rubber, groundnuts and ginger. With less than ten per cent of the arable area under cultivation and with more than sufficient rainfall, the potential for agricultural development in Sierra Leone is very great.

12. In the face of the decline in diamond production the Government also intends to expand the mining sector into other fields. However, given the current knowledge of proven resources and the level of the world prices for the other main minerals (iron and bauxite), expansion of the sector will be slow and it is unlikely that it will offset the decline in diamond production during the next Plan period.

13. Sierra Leone has no proven resources of fossil fuels but considerable hydro-electric potential. Expansion of hydro-electric power is therefore the main long term objective in the power sector.

14. The oil price increases of the 1970s and the decline in diamond production have been only partially offset by the increases in world market prices for diamonds and for the principal export crops (coffee and cocoa) over the same period. Consequently Sierra Leone is sufferring from recurrent balance of payment difficulties. Government current expenditure has also been increasing rapidly in recent years and has outstripped the growth of tax revenues of the possibility of mobilizing domestic savings through the banking system. As a result, government financial support for development projects is inevitably somewhat restricted and development activities are increasingly dependent on foreign direct investment (which has been slight during the 1970s), on government borrowing abroad and on grant aid.

15. The major sources of financial assistance at concessional rates are the World Bank, the European Development Fund (EDF), the Federal Republic of Germany, the People's Republic of China, the African Development Bank and Arab institutions. Concessional loans during the first Plan were directed mainly to agriculture, to infrastructure (highways and power development) and to education. Other loans at commercial rates or as suppliers' credits have also been arranged by the Government with the private sector, mainly for construction projects and equipment purchases. Despite a Paris Club debt renegotiation exercise in October 1977, debt servicing continues to be a serious drain on foreign exchange.

16. Major sources of technical assistance are the European Development Fund, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands, United States (USAID and Peace Corps), the People's Republic of China and the United Nations system. Various voluntary agencies such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Canadian University Services Overseas and the British Voluntary Service Overseas are also active in the country.

17. Sierra Leone is a member of the Commonwealth, the Organization of African Unite, Economic Community of West African States and of the Mano River Union. The Mano River Union (founded in October 1973) is an association between Sierra Leone and Liberia which is aimed at the joint promotion of the economic and social develop-

ment of the two countries. A customs union was established between the two countries as of 1 July 1978 and a number of joint projects are underway especially in the fields of industrial development and of training. UNDP has provided assistance to the Mano River Union Secretariat since its inception, particularly in the fields of trade and industrial integration.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND UNDP ASSISTANCE

18. UNDP inputs under the interim country programme are intended to provide the Government with assistance in three major priority areas: development planning, agriculture and education and training. Of these, education and training (including fellowship programmes in the transport and communications and tourism sectors) receives 35 per cent of the IPF, agriculture 28 per cent and development planning 22 per cent.

A. Public administration and plan implementation

19. At the end of the colonial period the public service was small in size and concentrated on law and order, justice and revenue collection. Development activity was limited to providing the minimum infrastructure required for mining and agricultural activities. Since independence, the Government has put increasing emphasis on expanding the public service in order to initiate and undertake economic and social development programmes. Special priority has been given to development planning and to strengthening the financial administration.

20. In view of the sensitivity of these fields, the Government has assigned the United Nations system the major role in providing technical assistance. UNDP has been assisting the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning in the establishment of a Central Planning Unit responsible for the preparation of the Five Year National Development Plans, the Annual Plans and the Public Investment Programme. UNDP (and UNFPA) has also been providing support for some years to various aspects of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), which is part of the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning Unit's data requirements. The preparation and follow-up for the 1974 Census, which was carried out by the CSO have been assisted by UNFPA.

21. From 1980 the World Bank is expected to play a role in strengthening sectoral planning capability under an IDA technical assistance credit for $2.5 million. The Bank project could include assistance to sectoral planning units in the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Works, Health and possibly Mines. Close co-ordination was established with UNDP in the planning of this support.

22. In the face of the increasing gap between national revenue and expenditure, the Government has recognized the importance of improving financial administration and in particular of strengthening the Ministry of Finance. An IMF budget adviser has been at post for two years and UNDP has been requested to provide assistance in establishing a planning unit in this ministry.

23. Expansion of the public service since independence has meant an increasing need for access to seminars, training courses and study tours, particularly for

/...

middle level officials. UNDP has allocated $60,000 under a public administration training project for this purpose.

SIL/75/011 - Development Planning and Plan Implementation (Phase I)(United Nations)

SIL/79/003 - Development Planning and Plan Implementation (Phase II)(United Nations)

24. The long-range objective of UNDP's continuing programme of assistance in development planning is to strengthen the capability of the Central Planning Unit of the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning so that it can undertake full responsibility for the preparation and monitoring of Five Year National Development Plans, Annual Plans and the annual Development Estimates. In the short term and as part of the process of transfer of technology and counterpart training at the UN/DTCD planning team is advising the Central Planning Unit in the planning function in several areas and on plan preparation. During the second phase the support will, in particular, focus on: (i) preparation of the second National Development Plan which is due to start in July 1981; (ii) implementation of the Public Investment Programme; (iii) strengthening co-ordination between the Central Planning Unit and the sectoral planning units, including the participation of the industrial planning and power development projects (SIL/78/002 and SIL/78/005) as well as Central Statistics Office (SIL/79/002); (iv) Project identification and appraisal; and (v) regional planning (expert to be recruited by FAO). Total UNDP inputs under both projects during the country programming period are estimated at $1,043,502. A UNFPA/ILO project (SIL/77/P01), which started in October 1978, provides for compplementary support in population planning.

SIL/79/004 - Infrastructure Planner (World Bank)

25. The infrastructure planning project is conceived as an integral part of the UNDP financial assistance to the Central Planning Unit under SIL/75/011 and SIL/79/003. However, World Bank execution has been sought for the post of infrastructure planner in view of the Bank's on-going involvement in planning and project formulation in this sector. The total cost of this project to the IPF is estimated at $191,500.

SIL/74/014 - Establishment of a Sample Survey Unit (United Nations)

SIL/79/002 - Strengthening of Central Statistical Organization (United Nations)

26. The newly created project for the strengthening of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) (SIL/79/002) replaces the project Establishment of a Sample Survey Unit (SIL/74/014) and broadens the terms of reference. Objectives of the new project are: (i) to strengthen the CSO so that it can play a more effective part in the collation, analysis and provision of data to users in the Government, particularly to the Central Planning Unit; and (ii) continue assistance to the Sample Survey Unit of the CSO until December 1980. The project includes a data processing adviser to assist the CSO in making optimum use of its computer and an economic statistician who will assist in collating and analysing data for the Central Planning Unit. Total UNDP inputs during the country programming period are estimated at $431,744.

SIL/79/006 - Statistics Adviser (World Bank)

27. Further strengthening of the CSO is planned from January 1981 with an expert in central statistics organization to advise on the policy and institution building aspects of CSO as well as setting priorities for its activities. The project with an estimated country programme input of $105,000, will complement SIL/79/002 by enhancing the role of the CSO in supporting developing planning.

SIL/79/005 - Fiscal Management (World Bank)

28. The Ministry of Finance has identified various weaknesses in the following areas of its operations: (i) quality and timeliness of financial statistics; (ii) financial control; (iii) fiscal, monetary and related macro-economic research; and (iv) financial administration. It is therefore requesting a macro-economic/fiscal management adviser to assist in setting up a planning unit in the Minsitry and in formulating policies and procedures to help alleviate these weaknesses. Total UNDP inputs are estimated at $197,500.

SIL/73/001 - Public Administration (fellowships) (United Nations)

29. The project provides funds for Government officials to attend a limited number of seminars or training courses which cannot be financed from other sources. The total allocation during the country programming period is $61,401.

B. Agriculture

30. Seventy-five per cent of the working population is engaged in agriculture, but this sector retains only 40 per cent of the GDP. In recent years Sierra Leone has been approximately 90 per cent self-sufficient in rice. In 1978 cash crops (mainly palm oil, coffee and cocoa) comprised about one-quarter of agriculture's contribution to the GDP and accounted for 30 per cent of total domestic exports. As agriculture has been assigned top priority in the development strategy, all major donors are providing assistance in this sector. The agricultural development programme may be divided broadly into two parts: (a) integrated agricultural development projects in defined geographical areas which are financed by soft loans from several institutions; (b) strengthening agricultural support services which are funded partly by loans and partly by grants. Three integrated agricultural development projects are under way (the Eastern Area and Northern Area projects of the World Bank, and the Koinadugu project of the European Development Fund) and five more in preparation (including the Magbosi and Moyamba projects, which are to be financed by IFAD and the African Development Bank respectively). Each of the integrated agriculture development projects focuses on rice growing and the cash crops appropriate to the geographical area. Three other investment projects with a narrower focus are the African Development Bank's Gambia Mattru Oil Palm project, the People's Republic of China's Sugar Cane project and the Netherlands Government-financed Torma Bum Rice Development project. The main areas of agricultural support services receiving donor assistance are as follows: (a) seed multiplication from the Federal Republic of Germany; (b) rice research and extension from UNDP/FAO/IITA and upland crop research and extension from USAID; (c) extension training from the United Kingdom; mechanical cultivation from the United Kingdom; (e) rice milling, marketing and

storage from the Federal Republic of Germany; and (f) land resources survey from UNDP/FAO. In addition, two new projects are being requested from UNDP in agricultural statistics and fertilizer marketing.

SIL/76/008 - Rokupr Rice Research Station (FAO)

31. UNDP assistance to the Rokupr Rice Research Station started in March 1974 under preparatory assistance (SIL/72/001) and continues under the current full-scale project. The project, which is subcontracted to the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, is to assist in strengthening the research capability of the Rokupr Station by a programme of inservice training and fellowships and to develop the Station's programmes in rice pathology and agronomy. Under these programmes, disease and insect resistant improved rice varieties are being identified for the individual Sierra Leonean ecosystems. More efficient agronomic practices are also being studied together with the development of new tools and simple equipment to meet the farmers' needs. Total UNDP assistance during the country programme period is estimated at $558,607.

32. With regard to project follow-up, various constraints including the high turnover of counterpart staff have weakened the project's institution building impact. In order to disseminate the body of research results that will have been obtained by the end of the project, $200,000 has been set aside to develop the existing extension services for this purpose.

SIL/73/002 - Land Resources Survey (FAO)

33. The purpose of the project is to establish a Land and Water Resources Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and to assist the Unit in the collection of information required by planners to improve the management of land, water and climatic resources for agricultural purposes. Specifically, the project provides in-service training and fellowships to upgrade the national staff of the Unit in the relevant disciplines. It also assists the Unit in undertaking surveys and studies on land systems and facets, soils, land suitability, hydrology and agrometeorology.

34. Aerial photographic coverage of the entire land area of Sierra Leone was completed at an early stage in the project and provides the basis for reconnaissance and detailed investigation in the field. Project outputs will include a series of maps together with supplementary interpretations and recommendations for improving agricultural production in individual climatic zones and for land and soil units of classification. Project findings are already available in a number of fields and the Unit has been able to provide essential data to the designers of several of the Integrated Agricultural Development Projects. The sum of $1,221,060 has been allocated for this project under the country programme.

35. The current full-scale phase of the project is due to terminate in December 1980. At that date, it is expected that the objectives will have been broadly achieved and that the Land and Water Resources Unit will be able to function without additional large-scale support. In 1981 $180,000 has been reserved for a follow-up project, principally for expertise to assist the Government in making optimum use of the data that will by then have been collected by the Unit.

SIL/79/007 - Agricultural Data Collection (FAO)

36. The work of the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture has been seriously hampered by the almost complete absence of reliable and timely statistics on various aspects of the agric ltural economy of the country. The Central Statistics Office, which in the past conducted agricultural surveys, has been unable to supply data required since the 1970/71 agricultural census. An Agricultural Statistics Unit is therefore to be established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which will be responsible for all work in this field while drawing on the Central Statistics Office for the technical aspects of statistical methodology, standardization and for data processing.

37. In advising on the stablishment of the Agricultural Statistics Unit the project will train both professional staff and the incumbent agricultural extension agents throughout the country in carrying out agricultural survey operations. It will also establish the methodology for conducting surveys and draw up preliminary plans for holding a nationwide agricultural census. Project outputs will include the provision of reliable estimates of crop areas and production, as well as data on the structure of the agriculture sector as required for policy formulation and development planning. UNDP has allocated $222,320 to this project during the country programme period.

SIL/79/008 - Fertilizer Marketing (FAO)

38. Fertilizer consumption in Sierra Leone has been decreasing during the past five years. This is partly attributable to unfavourable agricultural conditions and partly to the unsatisfactory marketing arrangements which discourage farmers from using fertilizers. The present marketing system which is operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry suffers from a serious lack of transport and storage infrastructure as well as shortages of trained personnel. Institutional arrangements for farmers' credit for the purchase of fertilizer are also virtually unavailable except under the Integrated Agricultural Development Projects. Project objectives are (i) to streamline the existing distribution system and reduce its cost; (ii) develop alternative marketing channels; (iii) devise suitable credit arrangements; and (iv) train marketing personnel. The project intends specifically to assist in improving the present importing, storage and handling functions of the central fertilizer unit and the distribution system from there to the farm level. A sum of $227,000 has been allocated to this project during the country programme period.

C. Manufacturing industry

39. The industrial sector (including modern and traditional enterprises) contributes five per cent to the GDP and employs approximately eight per cent of the active labour force. The modern sector is dominated by import substitution industries based mainly on imported raw materials (especially petroleum refining, cigarette manufacturing, brewing and biscuit making). Of secondary importance are the basic agricultural processing activities (rice milling, palm oil and palm kernel processing). Government policy is now to promote industries using domestic raw materials (such as fruit processing, brick making and timber processing) and, where possible, to take advantage of the expanded market potential of the Mano River Union. The traditional sector on the other hand, comprises mainly artisanal activities such as blacksmithing, carpentering and tailoring which are organized in very small units.

40. Concerned with the slow rate of industrial development in Sierra Leone in the 1970s, the Government has sought external assistance at the central level in two main areas: (a) the National Development Bank (NDB) is being strengthened with loans and technical assistance from the World Bank, European Development Fund and the United Kingdom; and (b) a planning unit has been formed in the Ministry of Trade and Industry with assistance from UNDP/UNIDO. The manufacturing industry chapter of the First National Development Plan proposed the establishment of a National Industrial Development Corporation to take the lead in the implementation of industrial projects. However, owing to financial constraints this Corporation has not been set up and the functions of the National Development Bank might eventually be expanded to fill this role. A project to assist the NDB in this field may be identified in due course by the UNIDO Industrial Development Planning Team and preparatory assistance provided at the appropriate time.

41. Efforts of the Mano River Union in the industrial sector have led to the identification of twelve possible joint (or Union) industries, and feasibility studies have been undertaken on seven of these (five with SIS/UNIDO assistance), including glass container manufacturing, fruit and vegetable processing, textile manufacturing, timber and wood processing, edible oil processing and detergent manufacturing, decisions are still to be reached regarding the location and establishment of these industries.

SIL/78/002 - Industrial Development Planning (UNIDO)

42. As part of the Government's programme for establishing sectoral planning units in the technical ministries, UNDP is assisting the Ministry of Trade and Industry in setting up a Division of Industrial Programming. The objectives of the project are: (i) to provide inservice training to national staff in the operation of the Division; (ii) to elaborate a programme for maximizing capacity utilization and production in existing industrial undertakings; (iii) to devise a schedule of priorities for new industrial investments and provide monitoring as necessary; (iv) to assist the Central Planning Unit of the Ministry of Development in the preparation fo the second Five Year Plan by identifying and elaborating industrial options for the long term; (v) to draft a new Development of Industries Act and advise on the nature and magnitude of fiscal and other incentives to be granted; and (vi) to identify possible industrial undertakings for the rural areas.

43. In view of the magnitude of the task to be accomplished and delays in filling the counterpart posts, it is expected the project will need to be extended at the level of current inputs through the end of the country programme period. The need for further follow-up will be assessed during 1981 in the light of achievements of the institution building aspects and of the requirements of the second Five Year Plan. UNDP has allocated $422,856 for the project during the country programming period.

D. Energy and water resources

44. Approximately 97 per cent of installed capacity of the power sector is thermal (diesel) and dependent on imports of Nigerian Crude processed at the Kissy Oil Refinery. Total hydro-electric potential is conservatively estimated at over one

/...

million kilowatts installed capacity and the Government is seeking financing for the major investments required. However, thermal power will remain the major source of supply during the next Five Year Plan period.

45. The power sector has been receiving financial assistance under a series of World Bank loans, mainly for the expansion of the thermal plant capacity but also to prepare for the proposed large-scale hydro-electric scheme at Bumbuna. At the same time under Mano River Union auspices the European Development Fund is financing feasibility studies for the proposed Mano River Union hydro-electric scheme which would be located on the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia and would provide power to both countries. Assistance in the construction of a small-scale hydro-electric scheme is being provided by the People's Republic of China. At this crucial juncture in the development of the power sector, the Government requested a UNDP/United Nations Development Adviser who has been attached to the Office of the President since April 1979.

46. Approximately 75 per cent of the urban population has access to a public water supply system. The rural population is served mainly by wells, springs or streams. At present, assistance in rural water supply is provided mainly by voluntary organizations (CARE, CRS and Peace Corps) in response to local initiatives. However, during the United Nations Water Resources Decade (1981-1990), the Government is planning to mount a co-ordinated programme with the objective of reaching the largest possible percentage of the rural population. UNICEF funds are available for this programme and UNDP is being requested to support a Rural Water Supply Project. This programme offers the possibility of attracting funds from bilateral sources.

SIL/78/005 - Power Development (United Nations)

47. The terms of reference of the project are: (i) to review the present development of the power sector including national policy and priorities for supply and distribution of energy; (ii) to assess the operational policies and practices of the Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation, particularly as they relate to the basis for planning and implementation of power production and distribution schemes; and (iii) to advise on policy, priorities and co-ordination within the sector as a whole. Attached to the office of the President, the Power Development Adviser works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Power, the management of the Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation and the Mano River Union Secretariat. At the time of the country programming exercise, it is premature to assess whether the adviser will be able to complete the task assigned to him within the one year provided by the project. Funds for a possible one-year extension have been earmarked under the country programme, and a project evaluation will be conducted late in 1979. Total expected UNDP input during the IPF period (including an extension) will be $153,175.

SIL/79/009 - Rural Water Supply (United Nations)

48. The rural water supply project is to introduce dependable and safe water supply systems for human consumption in the rrual areas and will constitute one component of the Government's programme for "primary health care in the rural areas of Sierra Leone through an integrated health service". Both institution-building and opera-

tional aspects are being incorporated into the project. One major objective is to assist in strengthening the Water Supply Division of the Ministry of Energy and Power, particularly by establishing a Small Village Water Supply Unit with responsibility for exploration and development of safe ground water resources for human consumption as well as for maintenance and inspection of water supply installations. On the operational side, the project is to support the wells component (initially 200 hand-dug wells with self-help participation in villages of less than 1200 people) of the European Development Fund Koinadugu Integrated Agriculture Development Project.

49. An amount of $433,500 has been set aside for the project under the country programme. UNICEF is expected to participate in the programme by supporting health education environmental sanitation and by assisting rural water supply activities in different areas of the country.

E. Transport and communications

50. During the first decade after independence more than half of all development expenditure was spent on expansion of the infrastructure. Much of the primary road network has already been completed or it to be constructed during the next Plan period, and the basic infrastructure exists for ports, airports and telecommunications. Freetown has one of the finest natural harbours in the world and it is envisaged in the Five Year Plan that it would become an important trans-shipment centre. Physical facilities are adequate but the country lacks trained ship officers and engineers. UNDP has been requested by the Government to put its main efforts in this sector into a comprehensive fellowship training programme for civil aviation, strengthening the meteorological services, and fellowships in the fields of marine engineering and navigation.

SIL/78/003 - Civil Aviation Training Programme (ICAO)

51. In light of the rapid development of air transport in West Africa and the need to provide for safe and secure operation of Lungi international airport, the Department of Civil Aviation has established a priority list of training requirements for the highly skilled technicians required. Furthermore, plans to install modern radio navigational aids (including an Instrument Landing System) at the international airport require a complementary upgrading of airport staff to ensure that the investment is fully and correctly utilized. Training requirements were initially identified under the UNDP/ICAO Civil Aviation Manpower and Training Requirements Survey (RAF/73/006).

52. The project provides for forty two fellowships of lengths varying from three to 24 months for training at institutions in the United Kingdom, North America and Africa at a country programme input of $332,875.

SIL/68/012 - Aeronautical Meteorology (Fellowships) (WMO)

53. Funds($20,506) are provided under the country programme to permit the completion of two fellowships in climatology and general meteorology under the long term fellowships project for upgrading the meteorological services. Any additional training required in this field will be provided under the new project, Strengthening Meteoro-

logical Services (SIL/79/010), details of which are given below.

SIL/79/010 - Strengtehening Meteorological Services (WMO)

54. The Sierra Leone Meteorological Service (under the Department of Meteorology) was founded in 1961. It has a network of stations throughout the country but its main focus has been on support for civil aviation. In the 1960s and early 1970s UNDP provided OPAS experts to assist in developing aviation weather forecasting at the international airport, Lungi, as well as a programme of fellowships in aeronautical meteorology. The WMO Voluntary Assistance Programme has also strengthened the service by providing some equipment.

55. During the next Five Year Plan period, the Government is anxious to improve further the quality of the Meteorological Service and to make greater use of the data collected for supporting agriculture and water resources management as well as aviation. Two WMO advisers visited Sierra Leone in June/July 1979 to review the situation, and a draft project document for a three-year project is currently under review. It is estimated that $404,700 would be required for this project during the country programme period.

SIL/79/001 - Maritime Training (IMCO)

56. The project is to assist the Government by training nationals for key positions both in the Sierra Leone Ports Authority and the Sierra Leone National Shipping Line. The Ports Authority is currently under a management contract to an expatriate firm as it lacks qualified national personnel to carry out its operations. Additional nationals are particularly required as navigational officers to man the pilot service in Freetown harbour and as marine engineers to maintain the pilot vessels and shore installations. Four fellowships are to be provided starting in 1980, two for marine engineers and two for marine navigating officers at an input of $92,000.

F. Tourism

57. Sierra Leone (particularly the Freetown peninsula) has beautiful natural scenery, safe beaches and a sufficiently long dry season (coinciding with the European winter) to provide the basis for considerable expansion of the tourist industry which is currently running at a level of approximately 25,000 visitors per year. The Government plans to expand the industry in conjunction with preparations for the 1980 OAU Conference which is to be held in Freetown. Two tourist hotels already exist on the beach near Freetown and a third is under construction. These are complemented by two internationally acceptable business hotels in the Freetown urban area. Expansion of hotel facilities has created the need for a larger number of qualified personnel.

SIL/78/004 - Hotel Management and Tourism Training (ILO)

58. The on-going project provided tourism consultants and three fellowships in hotel management during 1978 and 1979. The Government has requested that this be expanded under the interim country programme to include nine-month training courses in hotel management and tourism administration for twenty-eight fellows to be

organized by the ILO Turin Centre. The courses will cover all aspects of hotel administration and will qualify the fellows for middle and senior-level management positions at the Government hotels after their return in May 1980. An amount of $490,600 has been allocated to this project under the country programme.

G. Education

59. Sierra Leone has a long tradition of education at all levels, but lack of facilities continues to limit access to primary and secondary schooling. In the mid 1970s about 35 per cent of all primary school-age children were enrolled at school. In addition to the regular school system, Sierra Leone has five primary teachers colleges, one secondary teachers college, five vocational training institutions and two constituent colleges of the University of Sierra Leone. Literacy in Sierra Leone is estimated at between 15 and 20 per cent.

60. Objectives of the first Five Year Plan have been to expand and improve the quality of the education system at all levels and to make the contents of education more relevant to the economic and social needs of the country. High priority is given to primary and vocational education. Government capital expenditure in this sector has been supplemented by a series of World Bank education projects which have provided for buildings and equipment in the various sub-sectors of the education system. Technical assistance includes the provision of teachers under the voluntary programmes, the British Expatriates Supplement Scheme and the French Government programme. UNDP assistance is concentrated in the two areas of primary and vocational education. The Primary Teachers Education Project at Bunumbu is an innovative project which focuses on the problem of educational relevance stressed in the Plan and aims to make the curriculum of village schools more relevant to the rural areas and to encourage village schools to take the lead in community development activities.

61. The vocational training institutions have received capital assistance under the World Bank ecucation loans and technical assistance from UNDP/ILO. In view of the slow-down in the industrial sector during the 1970s and the closure of the iron mine in 1975, the Government's plans to expand the number of vocational institutions have been delayed for the time being and the UNDP project will finalise its activities in 1980.

SIL/71/511 - Vocational Training (ILO)

62. The vocational training project has been assisting the Kissy Trade Centre, the Magbureka Trade Centre and the Kenema Technical Institute in a joint programme with the World Bank (IDA) First Education loan which provided the buildings and some equipment, and with the Canadian Government which also provided equipment. As of 1979 the European Development Fund is providing expendable training materials under a three year programme. Emphasis of the project has been on building up the three vocational institutions to an adequate operational level. An amount of $273,076 is now being allocated under the interim country programme for two experts (instructor training and curriculum Development), a consultant in reprography, a United Nations volunteer (refrigeration and air-conditioning) and for study-tours for staff of the Institutions. This allocation will meet the final needs required under the project.

/...

SIL/73/009 - Bunumbu Primary Teachers College (UNESCO)

63. The Bunumbu Primary Teachers College, in a rural area located 270 miles from Freetown, and 40 miles from the nearest provincial centre, Kenema, expects to reach an enrolment of 500 in the early 1980s. Considerable expansion of the college buildings and other facilities is planned with the assistance of a $5.6 million African Development Bank loan which is due to start in 1980. In addition, a Resource Centre has been built at the College under the World Bank (IDA) Education Project. United Nations assistance to Bunumbu includes both the UNDP/UNESCO project (SIL/73/009) and a complementary UNCDF investment of $826,000 for the construction of twenty pilot schools within a twenty mile radius of the college. The UNCDF construction programme is being undertaken by Catholic Relief Services. Administrative support and some additional equipment for the UNCDF project is being provided under the UNDP/OPE project for Village Schools at Bunumbu (SIL/74/022) for which $212,678 has been allocated under the country programme. UNICEF is also providing some equipment for Bunumbu, including hand pumps for wells that are to be dug at the pilot school sites.

64. Principal objectives of the UNDP/UNESCO project are: (i) to develop a new primary curriculum with a rural bias; (ii) to expand the present functions of the Bunumbu College to provide in-service training and educational extension services to the twenty pilot schools; (iii) to promote the use of the pilot schools as village community centres; (iv) to develop a Teacher's Certificate and Higher Teacher's Certificate based partly on the existing curriculum and partly on agriculture, home economics, handicrafts, applied rural science and community development and adult education; and (v) to develop the Resource Centre for audio-visual aids and materials. The current phase of the project is due to terminate in August 1980. An evaluation is scheduled for early 1980 to assess the results of the current project and determine needs for a second phase. It is expected that a second phase will also devote attention to the dissemination of results achieved at Bunumbu. For this, national policy regarding primary education in rural areas will need to be articulated in the second Five Year Plan. A total of $1,826,400 has been allocated under the country programme to the current project and to the proposed follow-up activities.

V. RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERCOUNTRY AND GLOBAL LEVEL

65. The most important intercountry linkage is with the UNDP regional projects assisting the Mano River Union Secretariat. From mid-1979, the UNDP/UNCTAD regional project RAF/78/014 for assistance to the Mano River Union Secretariat has been providing experts in economic integration and customs and excise. They are expected to maintain close contacts as appropriate with the Development Planning and Industrial Development Planning projects (SIL/75/011 and SIL/78/002). Similarly the Agricultural Statistician to be attached to the Mano River Union Secretariat under a UNDP/FAO regional project will have a close working relationship with the Agricultural Data Collection project (SIL/79/007). The Industrial Development Planning project also has particularly close ties to UNIDO's SIS assistance to the Union's industries programme.

66. The Rokupr Rice Research project has regular contact with the UNDP/FAO assisted West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) which has an outreach programme in mangrove swamp rice development in the same station at Rokupr. Both international and national staff at Rokupr also regularly attend international rice research technical meetings hosted in Africa or in Asia.

67. Under the ICAO Civil Aviation Training project (SIL/78/003), several fellowships are being awarded at the ICAO-assisted Regional Training Institute in Zaria, Nigeria.

68. The Bunumbu project (SIL/73/009) has frequent contacts with the UNDP/UNESCO Network of Educational Innovations for Development in Africa (MEIDA) project (RAF/77/021), and has hosted part of a workshop for MEIDA-financed trainees.

69. Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) under the country programme falls mainly into three parts: (i) strengthening national involvement in the Mano River Union for subregional integration; (ii) joint co-operation with regional institutions as mentioned above; and (iii) arrangement of study tours for national staff to other developing (especially African) countries. For example, counterparts under the Bunumbu project (SIL/73/009) have visited the Kakata Teachers College in Liberia; counterparts from the Land Resources project (SIL/73/002) have visited their opposite numbers in the Ministry of Agriculture in Liberia; it is planned that counterparts under the Rural Water Supply project (SIL/79/009) should visit the already operational UNDP/United Nations/DTC Rural Water Supply project in Liberia; three trainees under the Hotel Management and Tourism Training project (SIL/78/004) are at the Hotel Training Institute in Cyprus.

VI. SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

70. As the country programme is of short duration, covering the last three years of the IPF cycle and funds were already more than 47 per cent committed to on-going projects, the opportunities for an extensive programming strategy were limited. However, certain trends can be seen in the pattern of UNDP assistance which may be summarized as follows:

(a) Development planning: In view of the sensitivity of national planning and the United Nations' long experience in this field, the Government relies heavily for UNDP assistance both at the level of central planning, central statistics and in the sectors of industry and power development. Approximately 22 per cent of the country programme is allocated to this broad area.

(b) Agricultural development: This sector is the Government's top priority and it will be seen that there are four substantial agricultural projects in the country programme which account for approximately 28 per cent of total expenditure.

(c) Education and training: The Government recognizes that this sector is of fundamental importance for any development strategy and this may be seen as the third major strand of the country programme. Apart from two major projects in education, there are three important "fellowships only" projects to upgrade personnel in the fields of civil aviation, maritime training and hotel management and tourism. This sector accounts for 35 per cent of UNDP inputs under the country programme.

/...

71. Although health is not mentioned as an area of UNDP assistance, the sector receives attention in the country programme under the project for rural water supply. In addition this sector receives substantial assistance from WHO (see Annex II) and from the European Development Fund.

72. Even though the country programme includes no specific investment-oriented projects, the development planning inputs have a significant, albeit indirect, influence on the investment process and provide the framework in which specific investment commitments can be identified.

73. At the outset of the interim country programme, 11 projects represent new activities while 12 were on-going. IPF resources devoted to these two groups are: new projects $3,186,102, and on-going projects $6,115,898. The ratio of new and on-going activities results from IPF resources available for programming for the remainder of the second cycle.

74. The main factor affecting over-all implementation of projects has been the capacity of counterpart structures to effectively utilize assistance including the level of nationals designated for project activities. This tends to be a major constraint which has an over-all effect on technical co-operation.

/...

Annex I

Financial Summary

		$US
I. Resources available		
(a) IPF resources available for programming (1979-1981)		9 316 000
(b) Other resources		-
Total programming resources		9 316 000
II. Use of resources		
(a) On-going projects		6 679 780
(b) New projects		2 622 220
	Subtotal	9 302 000
2. Programme reserve		14 000
	Total	9 316 000

III. Annual financial distribution of programme 1979 - 1981 by sectors
(in US dollars)

Sector	1979	1980	1981	Total	Per cent
Public administration and Plan implementation	487 057	733 380	810 210	2 030 647	21.8
Agriculture	996 010	1 063 536	549 441	2 608 987	28.1
Manufacturing industry	128 700	140 700	153 356	422 856	4.5
Energy and water resources	60 175	262 500	264 000	586 675	6.3
Transport and communications	110 047	205 785	534 249	850 081	9.1
Tourism	490 600	-	-	490 600	5.3
Education	876 204	726 950	709 000	2 312 154	24.9
TOTAL	3 148 793	3 132 851	3 020 356	9 302,000	100.0
	Programme Reserve			14 000	
	GRAND TOTAL			9 316 000	

Annex II

1979 - 1981 by Project Sectors

SECTORS AND PROJECTS

Public administration and Plan implementation	1979	1980	1981	Total 1979-1981
On-going projects				
SIL/73/001 - Public Administration (Fellowships)	31 401	15 000	15 000	61 401
SIL/74/014 - Sample Survey	21 037	-	-	21 037
SIL/75/011 - Development Planning (Phase I)	294 802	-	-	294 802
SIL/79/002 - Central Statistics	139 817	192 280	78 610	410 707
Subtotal	487 057	207 280	93 610	787 947
New Projects				
SIL/79/003 - Development Planning (Phase II)	-	344 300	404 400	748 700
SIL/79/004 - Infrastructure Planning	-	96 500	95 000	191 500
SIL/79/005 - Fiscal Management	-	83 300	112 200	197 500
SIL/79/006 - Statistics Adviser	-	-	105 000	105 000
Subtotal	-	526 100	716 600	1 242 700
TOTAL	487 057	733 380	810 210	2 030 647
Agriculture				
On-going projects				
SIL/73/002 - Land Resources Survey	655 311	541 148	204 601	1 401 060
SIL/76/008 - Rokupr Rice Research	295 479	263 128	200 000	758 607
Subtotal	950 790	804 276	404 601	2 159 667

Annex II (cont'd)

Agriculture	1979	1980	1981	Total 1979-1981
New projects				
SIL/79/007 - Agricultural Data Collection	45 220	129 260	47 840	222 320
SIL/79/008 - Fertilizer Marketing	-	130 000	97 000	227 000
	45 220	259 260	144 840	449 320
TOTAL	996 010	1 063 536	549 441	2 608 987
Manufacturing industry				
On-going project				
SIL/78/002 - Industrial Development	128 700	140 700	153 456	422 856
TOTAL	128 700	140 700	153 456	422 856
Energy and water resources				
On-going project				
SIL/78/005 - Power Development	60 175	73 000	20 000	153 175
Subtotal	60 175	73 000	20 000	153 175
New project				
SIL/79/009 - Rural Water Supply	-	189 500	244 000	433 500
Subtotal	-	189 500	244 000	433 500
TOTAL	60 175	262 500	264 000	586 675
Transport and Communications				
On-going projects				
SIL/68/012 - Aeronautical Meteorology (Fellowships)	12 406	8 100	-	20 506
SIL/78/003 - Civil Aviation (Fellowships)	97 641	168 285	66 949	332 875
Subtotal	110 047	176 385	66 949	353 381

/...

Transport and Communications	1979	1980	1981	Total 1979-1981
New projects				
SIL/79/001 - Marine Training (Fellowships)	-	20 000	72 000	92 000
SIL/79/010 - Strengthening Meteorological Services	-	9 400	395 300	404 700
Subtotal	-	29 400	467 300	496 700
TOTAL	110 047	205 785	534 249	850 081
Tourism				
On-going project				
SIL/78/004 - Hotel Training	490 600	-	-	490 600
	490 600	-	-	490 600
Education				
On-going projects				
SIL/71/511 - Vocational Training	115 645	148 431	9 000	273 076
SIL/73/009 - Bunumbu Primary Teachers Training	664 400	502 000	660 000	1 826 400
SIL/74/022 - Bunumbu Pilot Schools	96 159	76 519	40 000	212 678
TOTAL	876 204	726 950	709 000	2 312 154
UNDP IPF - GRAND TOTAL	3 148 793	3 132 851	3 020 356	9 302 000

Annex III

Assistance from Organisations of the United Nations System other than UNDP/IPF

SECTOR AND PROJECTS	Agency	Total Input (US$000) 1979-1981
Public administration and Plan implementation		
Population Planning (SIL/77/P01)	UNFPA/ILO	120
Census Analysis (SIL/78/P02)	UNFPA/UNDTC	150
UNFPA Programme Support Services (SIL/79/P01)	UNFPA	55
Fiscal Policy Adviser	IMF	90
Agriculture		
Farmers Rice Cultivation Field Trials	FAO/TCP	20
Coconut Development Consultancy	FAO/TCP	25
Nutrition Education, Njala University College	FAO/WFHC	190
Manufacturing industry		
Evaluation of Composting Pilot Plant for Municipal Garbage, Freetown	UNIDO/SIS	30
Fertilizer Bulk Blending and Bagging Plant	UNIDO/SIS	14
Feasibility Study for Pulp and Paper Industry	UNIDO/SIS	14
Stone Cutting and Polishing Pilot Plant	UNIDO/SIS	90
Foreign trade		
Export Promotion	ITC/DANIDA	180
Energy and water resources		
Village Water Supply	UNICEF	600

/...

Annex III (cont'd)

SECTOR AND PROJECTS	Agency	Total Input (US$000) 1979-1981
Transport and communications		
Airport Meteorological Services (Equipment)	WMO/VAP	50
Education		
Pilot Schools at Bunumbu (SIL/74/C31)	UNCDF	826
Population Education (SIL/76/P01)	UNFPA/UNESCO	80
Health		
Fertility Advisory Services (SIL/77/P02)	UNFPA/WHO	245
Country Health Programming	WHO	221
Health Services Planning and Management	WHO	724
Health Manpower Development	WHO	127
Public Health Support	UNICEF	600
Social welfare		
Women in Demographic Change (SIL/78/P01)	UNFPA	20
Research on Role of Women in Rice Production	ECA	5
Introduction of Small-scale Oil Presses	ECA	20

Annex IV

Distribution of IPF Resources According to ACC Classification (in US dollars)

Sectors and projects	1979	1980	1981	Total 1979-1981
General development issues, policy and planning				
a) 0210 - Development strategies, policies and planning				
SIL/75/011 - Development Planning (Phase I)	294 802	-	-	294 802
SIL/78/002 - Industrial Development	128 700	140 700	153 456	422 856
SIL/79/003 - Development Planning (Phase II)	-	344 300	404 400	748 700
SIL/79/004 - Infrastructure Planning	-	96 500	95 000	191 500
Subtotal	423 502	581 500	652 856	1 657 858
b) 0220 - General Statistics				
SIL/74/014 - Sample Survey	21 037	-	-	21 037
SIL/79/002 - Central Statistics	139 817	192 280	78 610	410 707
SIL/79/006 - Statistics Adviser	-	-	105 000	105 000
Subtotal	160 854	192 280	183 610	536 744
c) 0230 - Public administration				
SIL/73/001 - Public Administration	31 401	15 000	15 000	61 401
SIL/79/005 - Fiscal Management	-	85 300	112 200	197 500
Subtotal	31 401	100 300	127 200	258 901
Total	615 757	874 080	963 666	2 453 503

/...

Annex IV (cont'd)

Natural Resources	1979	1980	1981	Total 1979-1981
a) 0320 - Land and water				
SIL/73/002 - Land Resources Survey	655 311	541 148	204 601	1 401 060
Subtotal	655 311	541 148	204 601	1 401 060
b) 0350 - Energy				
SIL/78/005 - Power Development	60 175	73 000	20 000	153 175
Subtotal	60 175	73 000	20 000	153 175
Total	715 486	614 148	224 601	1 554 235
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries				
a) 0410 - Agriculture Development Support				
SIL/79/007 - Agricultural Data Collection	45 220	129 260	47 840	222 320
SIL/79/008 - Fertilizer Marketing	-	130 000	97 000	227 000
Subtotal	45 220	259 260	144 840	449 320
b) 0420 - Crops				
SIL/76/008 - Rokupr Rice Station	295 479	263 128	200 000	758 607
Subtotal	295 479	263 128	200 000	758 607
	340 699	522 388	344 840	1 207 927
Industry				
0530 - Tourism and related services				
SIL/78/004 - Hotel Training	490 600	-	-	490 600
Total	490 600	-	-	490 600
Transport and communications				
a) 0620 - Air Transport				
SIL/78/003 - Civil Aviation	97 641	168 285	66 949	382 875
Subtotal	97 641	168 285	66 949	332 875

/...

Annex IV (cont'd)

	1979	1980	1981	Total 1979-1981
b) 0640 - Water transport and shipping	-			
SIL/79/001 - Marine Training	-	20 000	72 000	92 000
Subtotal	-	20 000	72 000	92 000
Health				
1030 - Environmental health				
SIL/79/009 - Rural Health Supply	-	189 500	244 000	433 500
Total	-	189 500	244 000	433 500
Education				
a) 1120 - Education facilities and technology				
SIL/74/022 - Bunumbu Pilot Schools	96 159	76 519	40 000	212 678
Subtotal	96 159	76 519	40 000	212 678
b) 1130 - Educational systems				
SIL/73/009 - Bunumbu Primary Teacher Training	664 400	502 000	660 000	1 826 400
Subtotal	664 400	502 000	660 000	1 826 400
Total	760 559	578 519	700 000	2 039 078
Employment				
1220 - Skills development				
SIL/71/511 - Vocational Training	115 645	148 431	9 000	273 076
Total	115 645	148 431	9 000	273 076
Science and technology				
1640 - Meteorology				
SIL/68/012 - Aeronautical Meteorology	12 406	8 100	-	20 506
SIL/79/010 - Strengthening Meteorological Services	-	9 400	395 300	404 700
Total	12 406	17 500	395 300	425 206
UNDP IPF - GRAND TOTAL	3 148 793	3 132 851	3 020 356	9 302 000